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aufgestellt, und zwar an den Enden des verlängerten Durchmessers, über dem das Pendel zu schwingen begann. Die Tischchen trugen je eine kleine Mauer feinsten Sandes, ein kleines Hindernis für das schwingende Pendel. Eine Balustrade, um die das Publikum Aufstellung genommen hatte, schloss das Ganze ein. Um auch die geringste Erschütterung bei Beginn des Versuches zu vermeiden, war die Kugel mit einem Faden, über dem einen Sandtischchen befestigt. Jetzt wurde der Faden angebrannt, und die Kugel setzte sich vermöge der Schwerkraft in Bewegung. Langsam, majestätisch schwebte sie wie ein lebendes Wesen dahin. Ihr Lauf war nicht schneller als der Gang eines Menschen. Erst nach 16 Sekunden war sie an ihrem Ausgangspunkte wieder angelangt. Die grandiosen und stillen Schwingungen einer einfachen Kugel liessen uns die Unermesslichkeit der himmlischen Bewegungen ahnen, regiert wie dies durch das Gesetz der Schwere. Die Schwingungen dauerten mehrere Stunden; aber schon nach einigen Minuten strich das Pendel nicht mehr über dem Ausgangsdurchmesser hin. Es hatte, immer mehr Sand von den kleinen Sandwellen wegstreichend, scheinbar nach links sich gedreht. Nach 10 Doppelschwingungen betrug die Abweichung schon $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm; nach einer Stunde rund 11 Grad. Um 360 Grad durchwandern zu können, brauchte die Kugel also rund 32 Stunden für Paris, welches auf dem $48\frac{1}{2}$ Breitengrade

liegt. Da aber die Schwingungsebene eines Pendels stets in derselben Richtung bleibt, selbst wenn der Unterstützungspunkt des Pendels seinen Platz ändert, so muss die Erde in umgekehrter Richtung sich bewegt haben. Warum brauchte aber die Scheibe, um eine Drehung unter dem schwingenden Pendel ausführen zu können, 32 Stunden und nicht 24?

Die Kohlenlager Chinas. In einem bemerkenswerten Vortrage in dem American Institute of Mining Engineers machte Mr. Drake interessante Angaben über die chinesischen Kohlenlager. Sie erstrecken sich über eine Länge von 800 km und die mittlere Dicke dieses Lager ist folgende: Kou-Ping 5,50 m, Wang-Ping 10,50 m, Fang-Schau 6 m, ebenso in Ping-Ting und Tse-Chou. Mr. Drake berechnet die Gesamtsumme der zu fördernden Kohle auf 350,000 Mill. Tonnen. Auf Grund des heutigen Verbrauches würden die Kohlenlager die ganze Erde für mehrere Jahrhunderte versorgen können. In manchen Lagern stellt die Hauptader die grösste Masse der zu fördernden Kohlen dar, aber in Kai-Ping z. B. existieren noch andere Adern, so dass der Hauptstock nur den dritten Teil des Gesamtvorrates enthält. Mr. Drake ist überhaupt überzeugt, dass eine genaue Untersuchung noch einen bei weitem grösseren Reichtum an Kohle in China ergeben wird, als man bis jetzt annimmt.

Bücherschau.

I. Erwiderung.

University P. O., Mississippi, 22nd December 1902.

Editor of *Pädagogische Monatshefte*:—

After sentence has been pronounced in *P. M.* III, 2, upon my edition of *Sappho* and its doom sealed in *P. M.* IV, 1, it may seem presumptuous in me to say anything further. I approach the task with extreme diffidence.

First, with regard to the charge of plagiarism from Lichtenheld's school edition. As I was preparing a college text book, it was from the nature of the case necessary that I should touch upon some of the same points as Lichtenheld. Out of some twenty-five pages of notes in my edition Dr. Lessing finds five notes which should be enclosed by quotation marks, he thinks. He prints (*P. M.* IV, 1) these five notes and the corresponding notes from Lichtenheld. In four of these notes there is, as I have already stated (*P. M.* III, 10), only a general resemblance,—the thought in each case being one that would naturally suggest itself to any person at all familiar with dramatic technique. If the statement in the other note,—that Amphitrite was the wife of Poseidon and one of the fifty daughters of Nereus, god of the quiet, smooth sea,—is a plagiarism on my part, it is a plagiarism on

the part of Lichtenheld also, for almost these identical words are to be found in any good manual of mythology. Mr. Lessing might have found several other notes in which there is quite as strong a resemblance as in the four he cites. All these notes call attention to things which cannot well be left out of an annotated school edition, yet need not be plagiarized from anybody. It was certainly my honest purpose to give credit in every case where credit was directly due. Nearly all my notes had taken on their final form before I ever saw Lichtenheld's edition of the play.

Instead of admitting that the accusation with regard to my critical analysis' being entirely dependent on Lichtenheld was a slip of the pen,—for nothing could be further from the truth than this charge,—Dr. Lessing takes refuge behind general statements. My analysis is no more dependent on Lichtenheld than it is on the *Koran*. It is indeed in accord with those generally recognized principles of dramatic technique which Dr. Lessing would overthrow.

Perhaps it is on account of my being so naïve myself that I can find nothing *komisch* or *naïv* about my sentence "Our Sappho is a tragic figure", unless it is wrenched out of its connection.

It was my purpose to prepare a careful and scholarly edition of Grillparzer's *Sappho* for use as a college text book. To accomplish this end I spared neither labor nor pains. I studied enthusiastically the works of the poet, and read all the principal Grillparzer and *Sappho* literature up to October 1898. It is my misfortune and not my fault that my book appeared three full years before Mr. Lessing revolutionized Grillparzer study with his monumental work *Schillers Einfluss auf Grillparzer*. My edition has its faults of course, but I think the treatment is sympathetic and the work accurate. It may be true, as Dr. Lessing says, that no American and no North German can ever enter the holy of holies in Grillparzer's sanctuary of art, but a number of scholars,—one or two of whom deserve quite as much as anyone in this country to rank as Grillparzer specialists,—have pronounced my edition,—'introduction' and 'notes',—thoroughly satisfactory and have spoken even warmly of it.

It has never been my purpose to convert Dr. Lessing. I merely wish again to ask all scholars who do not know my edition to form their opinion at first hand, for Mr. Lessing's review gives no fair idea of the book. He would have us believe that no one in this country is competent to pass judgment on a college edition of one of Grillparzer's plays, but I cannot agree with him. I insist that *every* point to which Dr. Lessing objects is merely a *matter of opinion*, in which I often have great authorities on my side. It seems never to have occurred to him that *anyone*,—even among the greatest scholars of Germany,—can hold a different opinion from him and yet be right.

Chiles Clifton Ferrell.

II. Eingesandte Bücher.

Zur Jugendschriftenfrage. Eine Sammlung von Aufsätzen und Kritiken. Mit dem Anhang: Empfehlenswerte Bücher für die Jugend mit charakterisierenden Anmerkungen. Herausgegeben von den Vereinigten deutschen Prüfungsausschüssen für Jugendschriften. Leipzig, Ernst Wunderlich. 1903. Preis M. 1.60; geb. M. 2.

Addresses on War by Charles Sumner. With an introduction by Edwin

D. Mead. Published for the International Union, Ginn & Co., Boston; 1902.

The Future of War in its technical, economic, and political relations by Jean de Bloch, translated by R. C. Long, and with a conversation with the author by W. T. Stead, and an introduction by Edwin D. Mead. Published for the International Union, Ginn & Co., Boston; 1902.